रायल्टी की दर में वृद्धि का कोयले की कीमतों पर प्रभाव

†*145. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
कुमारी आलिया :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले पर रायल्टी की दर में हाल में की गयी बढोतरी के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार द्वारा कितना वित्तीय भार वहन किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या रायल्टी की दर में बढ़ोतरी के परिणामस्वरूप कोयले की कीमतों में वृद्धि किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The royalty on coal is payable by the consumers. It is collected by coal companies from the consumers and passed on to the State Governments. Therefore, there is no direct financial burden on the Central Government due to increase in rates of royalty.

(b) and (c) The pit-head price of coal fixed by Central Government will not encrease as a result of increase in the rate of royalty because the pit-head price is exclusive of royalty and other taxes. However, the consumer price will increase in the State where the cesses were low and will decrease where the cesses were high as compared to the revised rates of royalty. In respect of coal produced in States of West Bengal and Assam, there will be no change in price of coal as the revised rates of royalty have not been made applicable to these States so far.

†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री अजीत जोगी द्वारा पूछा गया ।

श्री अजीत जोगी : मान्यवर, वर्तमान शासन ने कोयले की रायल्टी बढ़ाई जिससे मेरे प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश को और बिहार को लाभ अधिक हुआ है इसके लिए मैं वर्तमान शासन को, मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो रायल्टी बढ़ी है उसके कारण इन दो प्रमुख प्रदेशों मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार को प्रतिवर्ष कितना अतिरिक्त लाभ होगा और मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो रायल्टी बढ़ी है उसके कारण इन दोनों प्रदेशों में कोयले की कीमत जो उपभोक्ता को अदा करनी पड़ती है उसमें क्या वृद्धि हुई है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, Madhya Pradesh stands to benefit quite a lot out of the revised rates of royalty. In 1989-90, the revenue from the cess and royalty combined together that accrued to the State of Madhya Pradesh was only Rs. 45.35 crores only with the revised rates of royalty, Madhya Pradesh will now get Rs. 334.83 crores. So, this is a huge benefit to that State. Unfortunately, Bihar does not gain. In fact, they have a slight loss of revenue because, as of 1989-90, the Bihar Government got Rs. 678.60 crores from the royalty and cess but with the revised rates, they are going to get only Rs. 541.39 crores. So, it is roughly Rs. 130 crores which Bihar would be losing.

श्री अजीत जोगी : मान्यवर, मध्यप्रदेश को करीब 300 करोड़ प्रतिवर्ष की अधिक आय हुई है, इसके लिए हम केन्द्रीय शासन और कोयला मंत्रीजी को धन्यवाद देते हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . बिहार के लिए आप बोलना । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या जो अभी बढ़ोतरी की गयी है, उसके बाद भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव शासन के समक्ष विचाराधीन है कि अभी भी इन राज्य सरकारों के साथ जहां से कोयला निकलता है और जहां की इस नैसर्गिक वस्तु को उपयोग में पूरे राष्ट्र में लाया जाता है, क्या इन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यह फिर से मांग की जा रही है कि इसके निर्धारण पर फिर से विचार किया जाए और जो रायल्टी अभी तय हुई है, जो सेस अभी तय हुई है, क्या उसको

और अधिक बढ़ाने के मांग की जा रही है ? यदि की जा रही है तो उसके विषय में शासन क्या रुख अपना रहा है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, we have no proposal as of now to increase the rate of royalty.

कुमारी आलिया : चैयरमेन सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने सेस बढ़ाने की मांग की है ? क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी और सेस बढ़ाएगी ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, there have been requests from some States, but different types of requests. For example, the State of Bihar has been requesting for increasing the rate of royalty. The State of West Bengal has been requesting us to allow them to continue with the imposition of cess as well as the benefit of royalty. Such requests are coming from the State Governments and I have been discussing these individual problems with the individual States. In fact, I have already had one round of discussion with the West Bengal Finance Minister and I am prepared to discuss with the other Ministers also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vithalbhai M. Patel.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: The price of coal is very much high and the wage is also high in the coal sector. So, will the honourable Minister link the wages with productivity in the coal sector?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, this question does not arise out of the main question because we are talking about royalty only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Nagen Saikia.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, the Minister has said in his reply that the rate of royalty for coal in Assam is not going to be increased. I want to know the reason for this. I also want to know whether it is going to be revised and the Government is going to increase the royalty on coal for Assam also.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, the increase in the rates of royalty came as a result of the Supreme Court ruling by which it struck down the imposition of cess by the respective State Governments. Therefore, since the Supreme Court did not allow the State Governments to impose cess and their rate of royalty was so low that every State Government was losing revenue. Therefore, a Study Group was constituted and, at the request of the State Governments, practically all the State Governments, the rate of royalty was increased. Now, the condition is, when a State is allowed the benefit of increased rate of royalty, they are not supposed to continue with the high rate cess which they are already imposing. So, they cannot get both the benefits of royalty and cess. Now, West Bengal and Assam are continuing to impose the cess and, therefore, they are not entitled to get the royalty. But I have informed the Chief Minister of Assam that if the Government of Assam discontinues with the imposition of cess and accepts the new rate of royalty, Government of Assam realised Rs. 52 lakhs out of cess during 1989-90. If they accept our new rate of royalty, they will get about Rs. 10 crores per annum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Functioning of Nhava Sheva Port

*142. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank experts who visited the Nhava Sheva Port recently found its functioning to be highly inefficient;

(b) if so, whether these experts questioned the management capability of those running the Rs 1000 crores Port